

CHAPTER 6

Lines and Angles

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. If one angle of triangle is equal to the sum of the other two then triangle is

- (a) acute a triangle (b) obtuse triangle
(c) right triangle (d) None of these

Ans : (c) right triangle

2. Which one of the following statements is not false?

- (a) If two angles form a linear pair, then each of these angles is of measure 90°
(b) Angles forming a linear pair can both be acute angles.
(c) Both of the angles forming a linear pair can be obtuse angles.
(d) Bisectors of the adjacent angles forming a linear pair form a right angle.

Ans : (d) Bisectors of the adjacent angles forming a linear pair form a right angle.

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3. If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then each pair of corresponding angles so formed is

- (a) Equal (b) Complementary
(c) Supplementary (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Equal

4. An angle is 18° less than its complementary angle. The measure of this angle is

- (a) 36° (b) 48°
(c) 83° (d) 81°

Ans : (a) 36°

Let the angle be x .

$$\text{its complement} = x + 18^\circ$$

$$\text{Now, } x + x + 18^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$2x = 90^\circ - 18^\circ$$

$$2x = 72^\circ$$

$$x = 36^\circ$$

5. Supplement of angle is one fourth of itself. The measure of the angle is

- (a) 18° (b) 36°
(c) 144° (d) 72°

Ans : (c) 144°

Let the angle be x

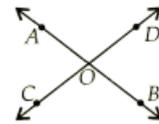
$$\text{its supplement} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$x + \frac{1}{4}x = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{5x}{4} = 180^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{180^\circ \times 4}{5} = 144^\circ$$

6. Line AB and CD intersect at O . If $\angle AOC = (3x - 10^\circ)$ and $\angle BOD = (20^\circ - 2x)$, then the value of x , is



- (a) 6° (b) 12°
(c) 36° (d) 30°

Ans : (a) 6°

Since vertically opposite angles are always equal

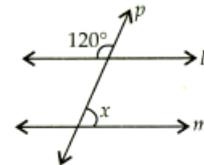
$$(3x - 10^\circ) = (20^\circ - 2x)$$

$$3x + 2x = 20^\circ + 10^\circ$$

$$5x = 30^\circ$$

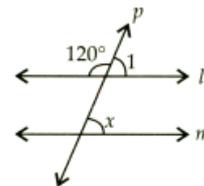
$$x = 6^\circ$$

7. If $l \parallel m$, then value of x is



- (a) 60° (b) 120°
(c) 40°
(d) Cannot be determined

Ans : (a) 60°



$$\angle 1 + 120^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ [Linear pair]}$$

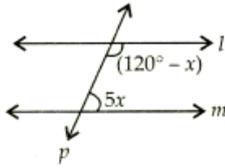
$$\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$$

$$\angle 1 = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Since } l \parallel m \quad \angle x = \angle 1 = 60^\circ$$

[Corresponding Angles]

8. The value of x from the adjoining figure, if $l \parallel m$ is



- (a) 15°
- (b) 10°
- (c) 19°
- (d) 36°

Ans : (a) 15°

Since $l \parallel m$

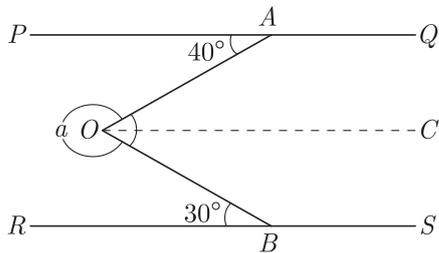
$$120^\circ - x + 5x = 180^\circ \quad [\text{Co-interior angles}]$$

$$120^\circ + 4x = 180^\circ$$

$$4x = 60^\circ$$

$$x = 15^\circ$$

9. In the figure, angle a is



- (a) 290°
- (b) 70°
- (c) 105°
- (d) 45°

Ans : (a) 290°

$$\angle PAO = \angle AOC = 40$$

$$\angle RPD = \angle BOC = 30$$

$$\angle a = 360^\circ - 70 = 290^\circ$$

10. In ΔABC , $\angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 2 : 3 : 5$, then angle at B is

- (a) 54°
- (b) 126°
- (c) 136°
- (d) 64°

Ans : (a) 54°

$$\angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 2 : 3 : 5$$

$$\angle A = 2x, \angle B = 3x, \angle C = 5x$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 2x + 3x + 5x = 10x$$

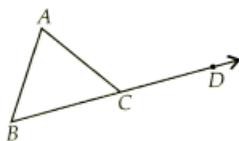
$$10x = 180^\circ$$

[Angle sum property of a triangle]

$$x = 18^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 3 \times 18^\circ = 54^\circ$$

11. In adjoining figure if $\angle A = (3x + 2^\circ)$, $\angle B = (x - 3^\circ)$, $\angle ACD = 127^\circ$, then $\angle A =$



- (a) 24°
- (b) 32°
- (c) 96°
- (d) 98°

Ans : (d) 98°

In ΔABC $\angle ACD = \angle A + \angle B$

[By exterior angle property of a triangle]

$$127^\circ = 3x + 2^\circ + x - 3^\circ$$

$$127^\circ = 4x - 1^\circ$$

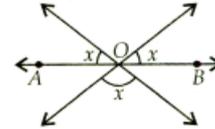
$$128^\circ = 4x$$

$$x = 32^\circ$$

$$\angle A = (3x + 2^\circ) = 3 \times 32^\circ + 2^\circ$$

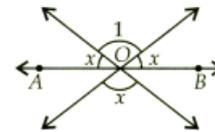
$$= 96^\circ + 2^\circ = 98^\circ$$

12. The value of x if AOB is a straight line, is



- (a) 36°
- (b) 60°
- (c) 30°
- (d) 35°

Ans : (b) 60°



$$\angle 1 = x \quad [\text{Vertically opposite angles}]$$

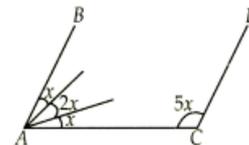
Since, AOB is a straight line

$$x + x + x = 180^\circ$$

$$3x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

13. If $AB \parallel CD$, what is the value of x ?



- (a) 18°
- (b) 15°
- (c) 20°
- (d) 25°

Ans : (c) 20°

Since $AB \parallel CD$

$$x + 2x + x + 5x = 180^\circ \quad [\text{Co-interior angles}]$$

$$9x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 20^\circ$$

14. An angle is 14° more than its complementary angle, then angle is

- (a) 30°
- (b) 52°
- (c) 50°
- (d) None of these

Ans : (b) 52°

Let the angle be x .

$$\text{Complement of } x = (90^\circ - x)$$

Since, the difference is 14° , we have

$$x - (90^\circ - x) = 14^\circ$$

$$2x = 104^\circ$$

$$x = 52^\circ$$

15. If the supplement of an angle is three times its complement, then angle is

- (a) 40°
- (b) 35°
- (c) 50°
- (d) 45°

Ans : (d) 45°

Let the angle be x .

Complement of $x = 90^\circ - x$

Supplement of $x = 180^\circ - x$

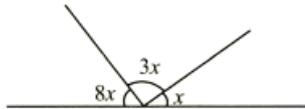
Given that, $180^\circ - x = 3(90^\circ - x)$

$$180^\circ - x = 270^\circ - 3x$$

$$2x = 270^\circ - 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 90^\circ \quad x = 45^\circ$$

16. Calculate the value of x .



- (a) 270°
- (b) 70°
- (c) 15°
- (d) 45°

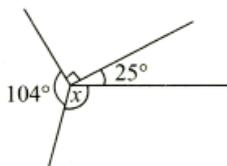
Ans : (c) 15°

$$8x + 3x + x = 180^\circ \text{ [Angles on straight line]}$$

$$12x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 15^\circ$$

17. Calculate the value of x .



- (a) 141°
- (b) 70°
- (c) 105°
- (d) 45°

Ans : (a) 141°

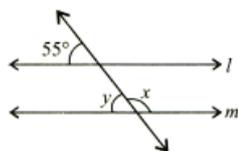
From the figure

$$104^\circ + 90^\circ + 25^\circ + x = 360^\circ \text{ [Complete Angle]}$$

$$x = 360^\circ - 219$$

$$x = 141^\circ$$

18. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, then $x =$



- (a) 145°
- (b) 125°
- (c) 115°
- (d) 140°

Ans : (b) 125°

Since $l \parallel m$, then

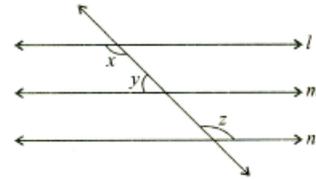
$$y = 55^\circ \text{ [Corresponding Angles]}$$

Now, $x + y = 180^\circ$ [Linear Pair]

$$x + 55^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 125^\circ$$

19. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, $l \parallel n$ and $x : y = 3 : 2$, then $z =$



- (a) 120°
- (b) 126°
- (c) 108°
- (d) 154°

Ans : (c) 108°

We have, $l \parallel m$, $l \parallel n$ $m \parallel n$.

Now, $x : y = 3 : 2$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}y \quad \dots(1)$$

Also, $x + y = 180^\circ$ [Co-interior angles]

$$\frac{3}{2}y + y = 180^\circ \quad y = 72^\circ$$

Also, $x + y = 180^\circ$

$$\frac{3}{2}y + y = 180^\circ \quad y = 72^\circ$$

Also, $x = z$

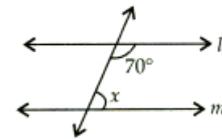
...(2)[Alternate Interior Angles]

From (1) and (2), we have

$$z = \frac{3}{2}y$$

$$z = \frac{3}{2} \times 72^\circ = 108^\circ$$

20. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, then $x =$



- (a) 120°
- (b) 110°
- (c) 90°
- (d) 98°

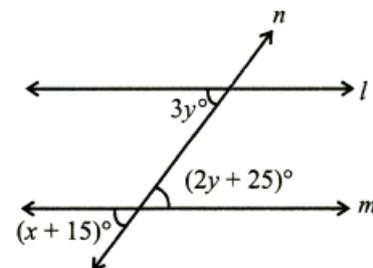
Ans : (b) 110°

Since $l \parallel m$

$$70^\circ + x = 180^\circ \text{ [Co-interior Angles]}$$

$$x = 110^\circ$$

21. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, what is the value of x ?



- (a) 50°
- (b) 30°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 60°

Ans : (d) 60°

Since l and m are parallel lines and n is transversal

Hence, $3y = 2y + 25$

$$y = 25^\circ$$

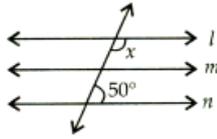
Similarly, $2y + 25 = x + 15$

$$x + 15 = 50 + 25 = 75$$

$$x = 75 - 15$$

$$= 60^\circ$$

22. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, $m \parallel n$, then $x =$



- (a) 130° (b) 140°
 (c) 120° (d) 154°

Ans : (a) 130°

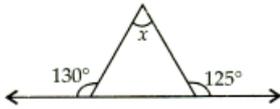
Since $l \parallel m$ and $m \parallel n$, then $l \parallel n$

$$x + 50^\circ = 180^\circ \quad [\text{Co-interior Angles}]$$

$$x = 130^\circ$$

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23. Find the value of x .



- (a) 70° (b) 75°
 (c) 60° (d) 65°

Ans : (b) 75°

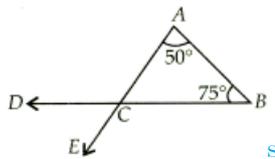
$$x + (180^\circ - 130^\circ) + (180^\circ - 125^\circ) = 180^\circ$$

[Angle sum property of a triangle]

$$x + 50^\circ + 55^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 75^\circ$$

24. Find $\angle DCE$.



- (a) 45° (b) 60°
 (c) 50° (d) 55°

Ans : (d) 55°

$$\angle ACB = 180^\circ - (50^\circ + 75^\circ) = 55^\circ$$

[Angle sum property of a triangle]

$$\angle DCE = \angle ACB = 55^\circ$$

[Vertically opposite angles]

25. If angle with measure x and y form a complementary pair, then angles with which of the following measures will form a supplementary pair?

- (a) $(x + 47^\circ), (y + 43^\circ)$
 (b) $(x - 23^\circ), (y + 23^\circ)$
 (c) $(x - 43^\circ), (y - 47^\circ)$
 (d) No such pair is possible

Ans : (a) $(x + 47^\circ), (y + 43^\circ)$

x and y forms a complementary pair

$$x + y = 90^\circ$$

Now,

$$x + 47^\circ + y + 43^\circ = x + y + 47^\circ + 43^\circ$$

$$= x + y + 90^\circ$$

$$= 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

Hence $(x + 47^\circ)$ and $(y + 43^\circ)$ form a supplementary pair.

26. If two interior angles on the same side of a transversal intersecting two parallel lines are in the ratio 5 : 4, then the greater of the two angles is

- (a) 54° (b) 100°
 (c) 120° (d) 136°

Ans : (b) 100°

Let the angles be $5x$ and $4x$

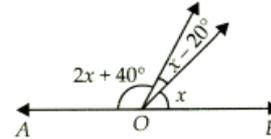
Since, these two angles are co-interior angles. So, we have $5x + 4x = 180^\circ$

$$9x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 20^\circ$$

Hence, greater angel = $5x = 5 \times 20^\circ = 100^\circ$

27. If AOB is a straight line, then x is



- (a) 60° (b) 30°
 (c) 90° (d) 40°

Ans : (d) 40°

Since, AOB is a straight line

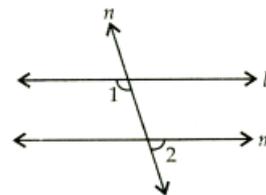
$$(2x + 40^\circ) + (x - 20^\circ) + x = 180^\circ$$

$$4x + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$4x = 160^\circ$$

$$x = 40^\circ$$

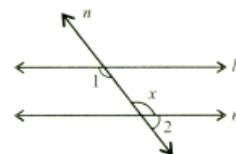
28. In the adjoining figure, if $l \parallel m$ and n be the transversal, then the relation between $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ is



- (a) $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ (b) $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$
 (c) $\angle 1 - \angle 2 = 90^\circ$ (d) $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$

Ans : (b) $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$

Since $l \parallel m$ and n is a transversal line.

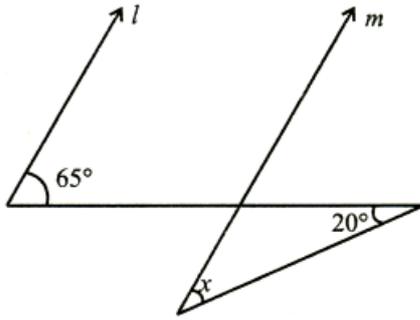


$$\angle x = \angle 1 \text{ (Alternate interior angles)}$$

and $\angle x + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)

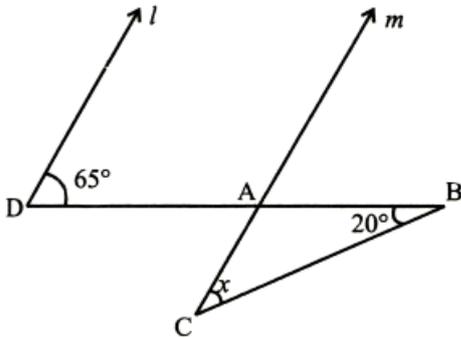
$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

29. In the given figure, if lines l and m are parallel, then $x =$



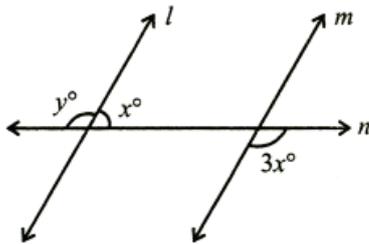
- (a) 65°
- (b) 85°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 20°

Ans : (c) 45°



Since l and m are parallel and DB is transversal
 Hence, $\angle D = \angle DAC = 65^\circ$
 Now, $\angle DAC + \angle CAB = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)
 $\angle CAB = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$
 Now, $115^\circ + 20^\circ + x = 180^\circ$
 $x = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ$
 (Angle sum property of Δ)

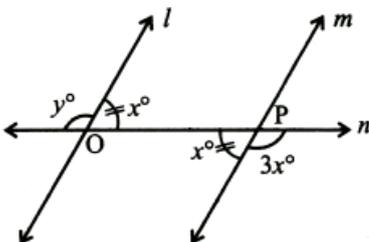
30. In figure, if $l \parallel m$, what is the value of y ?



- (a) 135°
- (b) 120°
- (c) 100°
- (d) 150°

Ans : (a) 135°

Since l and m are parallel and n is transversal



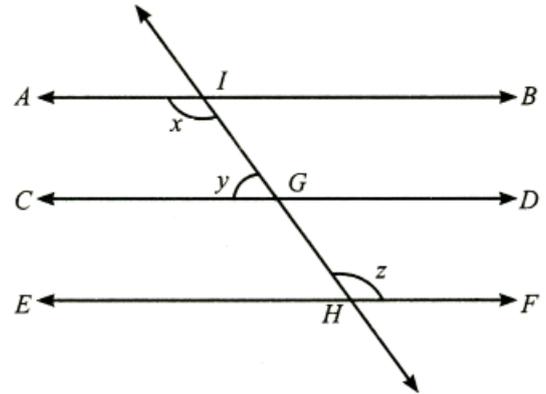
Hence, $y + x = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)
 $x + 3x = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)

$$4x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 45^\circ$$

$$y = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$$

31. In figure, if $AB \parallel CD$, $CD \parallel EF$ and $y : z = 3 : 7$, $x = ?$



- (a) 112°
- (b) 116°
- (c) 96°
- (d) 126°

Ans : (d) 126°

Given $CD \parallel EF$

$$\angle CGH = \angle FHG$$

[Alternate interior angles]

$$\angle CGH = z$$

Also,

$$\angle CGI + \angle CGH = 180^\circ$$
 [Linear pair] ... (1)

$$y + z = 180^\circ$$

Given,

$$y : z = 3 : 7$$

$$y = 3k$$

and

$$z = 7k \text{ for some } k \in R$$

Substituting in (1)

$$3k + 7k = 180^\circ$$

$$k = 18$$

Hence,

$$z = 7k = 7(18) = 126^\circ$$

Also, since $AB \parallel CD$

Hence,

$$\angle x = \angle CGH = 126^\circ$$

[Corresponding angles]

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with an appropriate word/term to be filled in the blank space(s).

- If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then each pair of corresponding angles are
 Ans : equal
- Two lines perpendicular to the same line are to each other.
 Ans : parallel
- If a transversal intersects a pair of lines in such way that a pair of alternate angles are equal, then the lines

are

Ans : parallel

4. The supplement of a right angle is

Ans : right

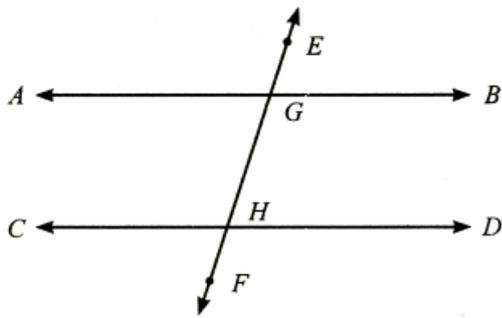
5. The supplement of an acute angle is

Ans : obtuse

6. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the sum of the interior angles on the same side of the transversal is

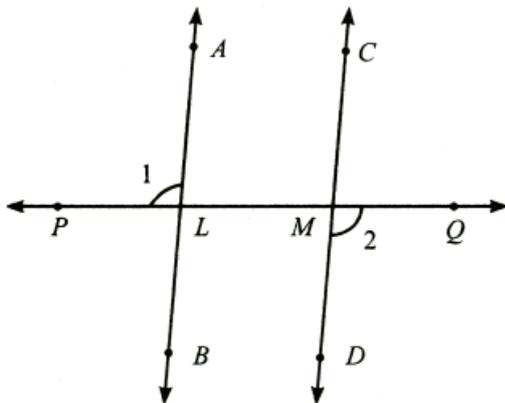
Ans : 180°

7. In figure, $AB \parallel CD$, transversal EF cuts them at G and H respectively. If $\angle AGE = 110^\circ$, then $\angle GHD =$



Ans : 70°

8. In figure, a transversal PQ intersects two parallel line AB and CD at L and M respectively. If $\angle 1 = 95^\circ$, then $\angle 2 =$



Ans : 25°

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read the following statements and write your answer as true or false.

1. Two lines will meet in one point only when they are parallel.

Ans : False

2. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then each

pair of alternate interior angles are equal.

Ans : True

3. A ray has a finite length.

Ans : False

4. Two adjacent angles are said to form a linear pair of angles, if their non-common arms are two opposite rays.

Ans : True

5. Three points will be collinear only when they lie on a line.

Ans : True

6. An angle is the union of two non-collinear rays with a common initial point.

Ans : True

7. A segment has no length.

Ans : False

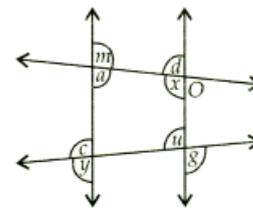
8. Three lines are concurrent if they have a common point.

Ans : True

4. MATCHING QUESTIONS

DIRECTION : In the section, each question has two matching lists. Choices for the correct combination of elements from Column-I and Column-II are given as options (a), (b), (c) and (d) out of which one is correct.

1. Use the given figure to match Column-I with Column-II.

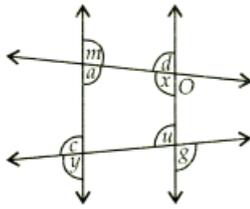


Column-I		Column-II	
(P)	Angles m and y are	(1)	Alternate interior
(Q)	Angles a and d are	(2)	Alternate exterior
(R)	Angles d and u are	(3)	Vertically opposite angles
(S)	Angles u and g are	(4)	Corresponding angles

	P	Q	R	S
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	2	1	4	3

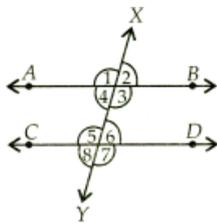
	P	Q	R	S
(c)	4	2	1	3
(d)	1	4	3	2

Ans : (b) P – 2, Q – 1, R – 4, S – 3



- (P) Angles m and y → Alternate exterior pair of angles
- (Q) Angles a and d → Alternate interior pair of angles
- (R) Angles d and u → Corresponding angles
- (S) Angles u and g → Vertically opposite angles.

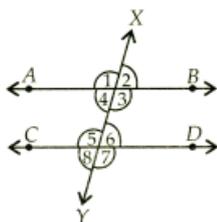
2. Use the given figure to match Column-I with Column-II.



Column-I		Column-II	
(P)	Corresponding angles	(1)	$\angle 1 = \angle 7$
(Q)	Alternate interior angles	(2)	$\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$
(R)	Alternate exterior angles	(3)	$\angle 1 = \angle 5$
(S)	Co-interior angles	(4)	$\angle 4 = \angle 6$

	P	Q	R	S
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	2	1	3
(d)	3	4	1	2

Ans : (d) P – 3, Q – 4, R – 1, S – 2



- (P) Corresponding angles → $\angle 1 = \angle 5$
- (Q) Alternate interior angles → $\angle 4 = \angle 6$
- (R) Alternate exterior angles → $\angle 1 = \angle 7$
- (S) Co-interior angles → $\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$

3. Match the following

Column-I		Column-II	
(P)	Complementary angle	(1)	$180^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$
(Q)	Reflex angle	(2)	$\theta = 100^\circ$
(R)	Obtuse triangle	(3)	$0 < \theta < 90^\circ$
(S)	Supplementary angle	(4)	$(35^\circ, 55^\circ)$
		(5)	$\theta = 240^\circ$
		(6)	$(140^\circ, 40^\circ)$

Ans : P – 4, Q – (1, 5), R – 2, S – 6

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5. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given followed by a corresponding statement of Reason just below it. Of the statements, mark the correct answer as

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

1. **Assertion :** Two adjacent angles always form a linear pair.

Reason : In a linear pair of angles two non-common arms are opposite rays.

Ans : (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

Two adjacent angles do not always form a linear pair. In a linear pair of angles two non-common arms are opposite rays.

2. **Assertion :** A triangle can have two obtuse angles.

Reason : Sum of the three angles in a triangle is always 180° .

Ans : (d) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.

3. **Assertion :** The bisectors of the angles of a linear pair are at right angles.

Reason : If the sum of two adjacent angles is 180° , then the non-common arms of the angles are in a straight line.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

$$\angle AOC + \angle BOC = 180^\circ \quad [\text{Linear Pair}]$$

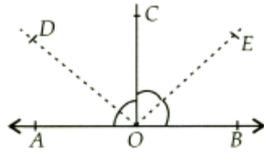
$$\frac{1}{2}(\angle AOC + \angle BOC) = \frac{180^\circ}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\angle AOC + \frac{1}{2}\angle BOC = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle DOC + \angle EOC = 90^\circ$$

The bisectors of the angles of a linear pair are at right

angles.



4. **Assertion :** Sum of the pair of angles (like $120^\circ, 60^\circ$) is supplementary.

Reason : Two angles, the sum of whose measures is 180° , are called supplementary angles.

Ans : (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

5. **Assertion :** If two internal opposite angles of a triangle are equal and external angle is given to be 110° , then each of the equal internal angle is 55° .

Reason : A triangle with one of its angle 90° , is called a right triangle.

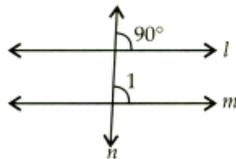
Ans : (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

6. **Assertion :** If a line is perpendicular to one of the two given parallel lines then it is also perpendicular to the other line.

Reason : If two lines are intersected by a transversal then the bisectors of any pair of alternate interior angles are parallel.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

$l \parallel m$ and $n \perp l$



$\angle 1 = 90^\circ$ [Corresponding angles]

$n \perp m$

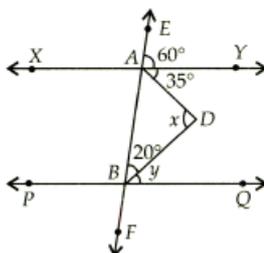
Reason is false, It can be stated in case of parallel lines.

7. **Assertion :** If an angle formed by two intersecting lines is 60° , then its vertically opposite angle is 60° .

Reason : If two lines intersect each other, then the vertically opposite angle is 60° .

Ans : (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

8. **Assertion :** In figure, if XY is parallel to PQ , then the angles x and y are 70° and 45° respectively.



Reason : Sum of angles of a triangle is 180° .

Ans : (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

$XY \parallel PQ$ and EF is transversal

$\angle EBQ = \angle EAY$ (Corresponding angles)

$20^\circ + y = 60^\circ$

$y = 60^\circ - 20^\circ$ $y = 40^\circ$

Now, in ΔABD ,

$x + 20^\circ = \angle EAD$ (External angle property)

$x + 20^\circ = 60^\circ + 35^\circ$

$x = 95^\circ - 20^\circ$

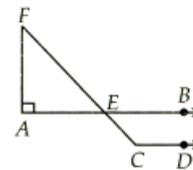
$x = 75^\circ$

9. **Assertion :** If angles 'a' and 'b' form a linear pair of angles and $a = 40^\circ$, then $b = 150^\circ$.

Reason : Sum of linear pair of angles is always 180° .

Ans : (d) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.

10. **Assertion :** In the given figure, if $AB \parallel CD$ and $\angle F = 30^\circ$, then $\angle FCD$ is 120° .



Reason : If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then co-interior angles are equal.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

In ΔAFE , by angle sum property.

$\angle F + \angle A + \angle AEF = 180^\circ$

$30^\circ + 90^\circ + \angle AEF = 180^\circ$

$\angle AEF = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$

$\angle AEF = 60^\circ$

AB and FC intersect at E

$\angle AEF = \angle BEC$

(vertically opposite angles)

$\angle BEC = 60^\circ$

Now, $AB \parallel CD$ and EC is a transversal

$\angle BEC + \angle ECD = 180^\circ$ (Co-interior angles)

$\angle ECD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ$

$\angle ECD = 120^\circ$

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